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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3020
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

3. Subject states that he never held membership in either the Komsomol nor the Communist party. He was rejected from membership in the Komsomol because his father was in the so-called KULAK class and because his father's brother had defected to Turkey. Consequently, Subject states that he was blackballed whenever his name was brought up for consideration. For this reason, he feels that his initial application for the Air Force was rejected. Had it not been for the good services of a close friend, his father's, who interceded for him with Voroshilov's office-Defense Ministry, he would never have been appointed to the military academy.

After graduating from the Ordzhonikidze Military Academy in 1939, Subject was assigned to the 44th Inf. Division in Poland, which was then commanded by Major-Gen. Timchenko. He was assigned to the 1st Battalion, 3rd Company of the 305th Inf. Regiment under the command of Capt. K. K. K. where he remained until 1941. Subject was granted leave in 1941 and in attempting to bring some cloth material for members of his family, was detained by the MVD border guards for a period of 21 days before he was permitted to proceed home on leave. This incident apparently did not improve his morale. Following home leave, Subject was assigned to the 5th Inf. Div. 1153rd Regiment, which was then engaged by the German forces spearheading the drive between Rostov and Moscow. In March 1942, Subject's Division was pulled back for regrouping and to prepare new defensive lines where he remained until May 1942. His regiment was then ordered to move to an unknown destination - rumored to be Crimea. Subject, upon reaching a station called Kavkazai, decided to desert and subsequently made his way back to his native village in the Caucasus. He stayed in hiding until 12 August 1942, when the Germans took over the occupation of his village. Subject states that he came out of hiding then and gave himself up to the German Commander, whom he convinced that he was a deserter from the Soviet Army and that he was prepared to join the German forces in overthrowing the Communist regime. In August of 1942, Subject was elected by the inhabitants of his town as Chief of the Circassian Field Gendarmerie for the Toktamukai area, while his older brother was chosen as Mayor for the town.

4. In November 1942, Subject joined the 835 North Caucasian Volunteer Battalion under German command, which fought against the Soviets at Kalushenskie. Subject appears to have participated in numerous reconnaissance patrol missions against the Soviet forces with considerable success. During the German retreat in February 1943, Subject was wounded in the right shoulder while on a reconnaissance mission to blow up a vital bridge to stem the advance of the Soviet forces. He was then sent to the Militopol

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Military Hospital in the Ukraine for the German.

5. After recovering from his wound, Subject was sent by the Germans to the Hdq. of the North Caucasian Legion, which was then located near Warsaw. Here he was appointed as a special representative to recruit Caucasian elements from German P.O.W. Camps, which were to be formed into volunteer units to fight against the Soviets. In March 1944, Subject was ordered by Lt.-Gen. Von Forester to lead 3,000 Caucasian and White Russian refugees from Odessa through Rumania to Baranov. Subject's only form of transportation for these refugees was by means of horse and cart. After bringing the refugees to the Rumanian-Hungarian border, they were turned over to the German authorities. Subject was next ordered to proceed to Athens, Greece to take over as Adjutant of the 836 N. Caucasian Battalion. His stay in Greece was short lived in view of the large scale Greek partisan activity against the Germans at the time. Subject states the high altitude climb hit him to bleed from the nose and mouth and after an 8 hour stay in Greece, he was sent back to the Hdq. of the Caucasian Legion located near Warsaw. Warsaw was in a chaotic state of uprising at the time, so Subject proceeded on to Berlin.

6. In the early part of 1945, Subject joined the Caucasian SS Division, which was organized under Standartenführer Thörmann and Caucasian Standartenführer Ubuyay, where he was appointed as their representative for the liberation and recruitment of Caucasian nationals from various P.O. camps and concentration camps to fight against the Soviets. After being properly documented as an SS officer, Subject established his headquarters in Munkacs, Hungary, where he was assigned camps in Austria and Hungary to carry out his work. After staying here until April 1945 and realizing that the German cause had collapsed, Subject proceeded with his wife to Oberdornburg, Austria, which was already occupied by the British. Upon arrival, Subject (dressed in an SS uniform) gave himself up to the British. His efforts to explain to the British that he was not a member of the German SS, served no useful purpose. He was incarcerated in a prison with German SS members and later shipped out of the area by truck, where he made his escape. He subsequently found shelter with an Austrian woman, who gave him civilian clothes and after making his way back to his wife, he arranged to secure false documents through an Austrian and with 42 other Caucasian refugees, made his way to Barre, Italy in June 1945 by means of a large truck, which he managed to secure for the trip.

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